



1 Plaintiff filed a Motion for Default Judgment. (ECF No. 10).

2 Plaintiff also filed three documents including a Motion entitled “Writ of Error Qua  
3 Corum Nobis,” (ECF No. 9), and two Notices entitled “Conditional Acceptance,” (ECF No.  
4 14), and “Ruling & Judgment,” (ECF No. 15). In each of these three documents, Plaintiff  
5 purports to sign as though she has authority to act on behalf of the Court. Specifically, the  
6 three documents begin with the wording “[c]omes now the court,” or “[t]he Court comes now.”  
7 (See Mot., ECF No. 9); (Notice, ECF No. 14); (Notice, ECF No. 15). All three filings end with  
8 Plaintiff’s signature under the wording “The Court,” and contain a seal purporting to be the  
9 Court’s seal. (See Mot. 14, ECF No. 9); (Notice 5, ECF No. 14); (Notice 5, ECF No. 15).

## 10 **II. PLAINTIFF’S WRIT OF ERROR**

11 Plaintiff filed a document under the heading “Writ of Error Qua Corum Nobis Resident  
12 Re: Minute Order,” (ECF No. 9).<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff appears to be seeking reconsideration of the  
13 Court’s Minute Order, (ECF No. 4), and the Court’s subsequent Order of dismissal, (ECF No.  
14 6). (See Mot. ¶ 1, ECF No. 9). In light of Plaintiff’s status as a pro se litigant, the Court will  
15 liberally construe Plaintiff’s filing as a Motion for Reconsideration. See *Middleton v. Omely*  
16 *Telecom Corp.*, No. 2:16-cv-01369-JAD-GWF, 2017 WL 5559913, at \*2 (D. Nev. Nov. 16,  
17 2017); see also *Eldridge v. Block*, 832 F.2d 1132, 1137 (9th Cir. 1987).

18 “[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
19 circumstances.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted).  
20 Reconsideration is appropriate where: (1) the court is presented with newly discovered  
21 evidence, (2) the court committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3)

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24 <sup>1</sup> *Coram nobis* relief, an extraordinary remedy in the criminal law context, is inapplicable in civil cases such as  
25 the instant matter. See *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 828 F.2d 591, 604 (9th Cir. 1987) (“Although Federal Rule  
of Civil Procedure 60(b) expressly abolishes the writ of *coram nobis* in civil cases, the extraordinary writ still  
provides a remedy in criminal proceedings where no other relief is available and sound reasons exist for failure  
to seek appropriate relief.”).

1 if there is an intervening change in controlling law. *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty., Or.*  
2 *v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). However, a motion for reconsideration is  
3 not a mechanism for rearguing issues presented in the original filings. *Backlund v. Barnhart*,  
4 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985). Furthermore, although the court enjoys discretion in  
5 granting or denying a motion under this rule, “amending a judgment after its entry remains an  
6 extraordinary remedy which should be used sparingly.” *Allstate Ins. v. Herron*, 634 F.3d 1101,  
7 1111 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

8 The Court finds that there was no error in the Court’s Order instructing Plaintiff to show  
9 cause as to why the action should not be dismissed for failure to satisfy the requirements of 28  
10 § U.S.C. 1332. Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges only state causes of action and fails to provide a  
11 statement regarding the grounds for the Court’s jurisdiction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
12 Procedure 8(a). (*See* Compl., ECF No. 1). Accordingly, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show  
13 cause by identifying the basis for the Court’s jurisdiction. (*See* ECF No. 4). Plaintiff failed to  
14 comply with the Court’s deadline and the Court subsequently dismissed the case, (ECF No. 6).  
15 There was no error in the Court’s Order and, therefore, Plaintiff’s Motion is denied.

### 16 **III. PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

17 Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment, (ECF No. 10), is without merit. The case had  
18 already been closed at the time of Plaintiff’s Motion in light of Plaintiff’s failure to show cause.  
19 (*See* ECF No. 6). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment is denied.

### 20 **IV. DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO STRIKE**

21 Defendant moves the Court to strike Plaintiff’s Writ of Error, (ECF No. 9), as well as  
22 Plaintiff’s Notices entitled “Conditional Acceptance,” (ECF No. 14), and “Ruling &  
23 Judgment,” (ECF No. 15). (*See* Mot. to Strike, ECF No. 16). While Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure 12(f) provides that a court may strike “redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or  
25 scandalous matter” from a pleading, it does not apply to other documents filed with the court.

1 See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). Nonetheless, it is well established that district courts have inherent  
2 power to control their own dockets, and this authority “includes the power to strike items from  
3 the docket as a sanction for litigation conduct.” *Ready Transp., Inc. v. AAR Mfg., Inc.*, 627 F.3d  
4 402, 404 (9th Cir. 2010). “Such power is indispensable to the court’s ability to enforce its  
5 orders, manage its docket, and regulate insubordinate attorney conduct.” *Wallace v. U.S.A.A.*  
6 *Life General Agency, Inc.*, 862 F. Supp. 2d 1062, 1068 (D. Nev. 2012).

7 Defendant requests that this Court strike three of Plaintiff’s filings on the basis that  
8 Plaintiff “signed as if she has authority to act on behalf of ‘The Court,’” (Mot. to Strike 2:25–  
9 26). Defendant argues that Plaintiff “should not be allowed to impersonate the officers of this  
10 Court in connection with this case (or any matter).” (*Id.* 5:3–5). In addition, Defendant points  
11 out that in these filings, “Plaintiff generally includes a defamatory diatribe regarding [opposing]  
12 counsel, or the officers of the Court.” (*Id.* 3:1–3). Defendant asserts that these filings have  
13 been “submitted to the Clerk for improper purposes of creating fraudulent documents on which  
14 [Plaintiff] presumably intends to use to confuse the public, and hold herself out as an officer of  
15 the Court.” (*Id.* 4:15–17). The Court agrees and will grant Defendant’s Motion to Strike.<sup>2</sup>

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24 <sup>2</sup> The Court will also strike Plaintiff’s Response to Defendant’s Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 17), in which  
25 Plaintiff further impersonates the Court and purports to admonish opposing counsel.

1 **V. CONCLUSION**

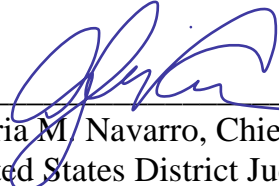
2 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Writ of Error, (ECF No. 9), is  
3 **DENIED.**

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment, (ECF No.  
5 10), is **DENIED.**

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 16), is  
7 **GRANTED.**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court is instructed to **STRIKE**  
9 Plaintiff's Writ of Error, (ECF No. 9), Notice re: Conditional Acceptance, (ECF No. 14),  
10 Notice re: Ruling & Judgment, (ECF No. 15), and Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's Motion  
11 to Strike, (ECF No. 17).

12 **DATED** this 28 day of February, 2018.

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16 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
17 United States District Judge  
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